

THE American Missionary.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS
AMONG THE
FREEDMEN
AND ABROAD.

HE HATH SENT ME...TO PREACH DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVE...TO SET AT LIBERTY THEM THAT ARE BOUND.

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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FREEDMEN.

VIEWS OF A GEORGIA PLANTER.

The roseate hues in the South are not the radiance of the rainbow indicating the passing away of the storm; they are rather the red but lowering signs of a yet unsettled sky. The communication below is only another sad but truthful evidence of it. The writer is one of our most intelligent missionaries in the South. The open and even boastful statements of the planter are only too fully confirmed by the well known facts respecting that portion of Georgia.

A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

"Why are you here?" is the inquiry often addressed to the workers of the American Missionary Association, and more often flashed upon them from the angry eyes of the people they meet upon the street and in the cars. From a certain point of view there is good reason for the inquiry, and both those who offer it in a discourteous way, and our good friends at the North who make it kindly, are entitled to a full and courteous answer. A full answer would involve a wide survey of the field and a review of much of the history of the work done; but the last few numbers of the "Missionary" especially contain many sketches of the darker aspects of the situation here, which need to have nothing added to them to demonstrate that this chosen field of the American Missionary Association's work is proper missionary ground. I only wish to call attention to some facts that give to these sketches a deeper significance.

SOURCE OF TOO FAVORABLE VIEWS.

Most of the favorable testimony which reaches the North pertains to the condition of things in the cities and large towns, where many influences conspire to elevate the people. In most of these places schools have been provided, and for some years the best of teachers, godly men and women, have been quietly doing a great work. In the cities also, the people have better religious organizations and better religious teachers than elsewhere, and more favorable opportunities to secure homes and independence, while contact with trade and the activities of business wear off much of the old stolidity and servility produced by slavery. These features, seen by travelers and correspondents, and their reports, with those of the teachers, coming before the public, form the basis for the general estimate of the present condition of the Freed people, which there is reason to fear is on the whole far too favorable. For the mass of the people live in the country and in circumstances much like those of the old days. Their places of abode are as mean, and the associations of common life as degrading, their employments the same and the exactions of employers as severe, and their isolation from outside influences almost as complete as ever.

THE PLANTER'S STATEMENTS.

Perhaps a few extracts from a conver-

sation to which I was an involuntary but interested listener on the cars a few days since, may not be without value as indicating the situation in our locality.

There sat on the seat opposite, a planter of about fifty years of age, who owned, as he said, plantations in six counties in Georgia, twenty-five thousand acres in all, and had "sold as many horses and niggers and mules as any man in Georgia," and he was explaining to a young lawyer sitting near him how they "regulated labor" and "took care of things" in the county of his residence, giving the name of one of the most populous and wealthy in middle Georgia, a county densely settled by colored people. After speaking of the awful corruption of the Grant government and that of the State, and the necessity that both should be overthrown, so that honest men might be put in, he said with an oath: "We can control things in our county; we have hired preachers to go among the niggers and tell them that their interests are the same as ours, and to preach to them that they must vote the Democratic ticket. If we cannot get them to vote our way, we can keep them away from the polls, we can get them drunk; there is not one of them who will not get drunk on free whiskey, and a half barrel of whiskey don't cost much. We have arranged for big dinners on election day. I have forty niggers on my place, all of them voters, and I can keep every one of them at home, by staying myself and giving a dinner and free whiskey. There is a Yankee who has a plantation next to mine, who has as many more, and feels as I do about it, and we are going to join; he and all his men come to my dinner the first day, and we all go to his the next day. (The election lasts three days.) We shall have a big time and a grand drunk. My hands work for me just about as well as before they were

free, and I contrive to bring the most of 'em out in debt to me at the end of the year; so they have to work or starve, and I don't have any care or expense for the old 'ums, or when they get sick, as I used to. They don't steal so much as they used to. We don't allow any of them thieving radical politicians to come around our way, we just give 'em a shaggy coat that sticks tight and send them along, and if we catch 'em again, we just string 'em up and let 'em dry. That's how we serve 'em in our county, and they don't bother us much. It is rather rough, but it is in such a good cause that if there is any sin in it, I reckon the Lord will overlook it."

In this strain he continued for the whole ride of fifty miles, talking in a loud tone and evidently glorying in the sentiments he expressed. His language indicated that he had some education, and incidental statements disclosed the fact that he was a leading man in the county, and influential in the church.

CONFIRMATION OF HIS STATEMENTS.

The record of the whippings, hangings and burnings in that county, so far as it is known, shows that his statements in that respect were not exaggerations; while his system of "regulating labor" by debauching and swindling the laborers, is the one publicly advocated in conventions of planters in this State for three years past, and indorsed by many of them as eminently successful. It may be asserted upon our information in regard to this county from other sources, as well as from this prominent and influential citizen, that there is no heathen community of which we have any knowledge, more essentially heathenish than this county in the midst of a so-called Christian State. There is no place in the world where an American Missionary would be more unsafe or his death so little regarded, if he came to teach merely the simplest elements of morality to the poor and despised.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

It may be asked, can we do anything for such a county? Must the people within that wall of prejudice and hate be left helpless victims to the cupidity and lust of those who are as truly masters as in the old days? While we cannot teach schools there or preach the Gospel, there are some things that can be done. We can teach in other places and help create a sentiment and power that will eventually break down those walls. We can indirectly send in much light and truth; our very presence in the region is a source of influence for good. We can train up some of the people to go into regions we cannot penetrate, and fit them by a Christian education with healthful family influences, as is done in our Normal schools, and give them examples of church discipline and service of a higher character than they meet elsewhere, and so prepare them to reproduce the same Christian civilization. In this way the American Missionary Association has entered upon its long campaign against ignorance and hate and caste. If the prayers and benefactions of those who love Christ and his poor, do not fail, with God's blessing, there is no doubt where the victory will rest. C. W. F.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman writes to us from North Carolina, giving a sad account of the state of affairs. It will be seen that he thoroughly endorses Ex-Gov. Holden, and we confess to so much confidence in the integrity and intelligence of our correspondent, that our own views are decidedly influenced by his representations. If our friend's picture of North Carolina is correct, and we do not doubt it, the General Government cannot too speedily interfere to save both the colored people and the white loyal and Union people.

The General Assembly is completely under the control of the Ku Klux. One of the managers of the impeachment trial, who is also the leader of the House of Representatives, is a "commander"

of one of the divisions of the "White Brotherhood."

The charges against the Governor are all based upon the military operations of last summer. The entire intent and aim of those operations was to protect the lives and property of the people; to ferret out, punish and break up the Ku Klux. Gov. Holden is impeached by the Ku Klux—for Ku Klux purposes.

One of the first acts of the Legislature was to repeal the law which gave the Governor power to protect the people against the Ku Klux.

Unless the United States Government interferes, the colored people of this State are doomed to a condition of vassalage and oppression more terrible than chattel slavery. In slavery they were property, consequently had such protection as their value required. Now they are freemen and their destruction is no direct pecuniary loss to their oppressors. Being freemen they exercise political power—this abridges the political influence of the white man, renders him of less consequence than he was formerly, or than he will be if the negro is not got rid of, or reduced to such a condition that he will not dare to exercise his political rights. He is to be debarred, if possible, from the ballot box, also from the witness stand and the jury box. His school privileges will also be very limited and very imperfect. Nothing has more bitterly excited the Democrats of the South, than the liberal and impartial school systems that have been inaugurated under Republican auspices.

GOD'S WORK AND MAN'S.

Our Field Secretary now in the South, sends us these interesting items. The joy we have in publishing the first part of the letter, with its cheering account of the revival of God's own work, is darkened by the terrible state of affairs as disclosed in the latter portion. May God's people be moved to prayer, not merely for the multiplication of converts, but for the protection of valua-

ble lives, and for the reign of peace and safety in the South.

MARION, ALA., Jan. 10, 1871.

I reached this place on Saturday last, and found that the Week of Prayer had been observed by our little church, which was organized a year ago, but is now blessed for the first time with pastoral care. Rev. G. W. Andrews, formerly of East Hampton, Conn., commenced his labors in November, and has already gained a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. A deep religious interest has been awakened among the pupils in the school and in the families that have been the firm friends and earnest supporters of the school work. On the Sabbath, the chapel of the school building, which is used by the church, was crowded, and the presence of the Holy Spirit was gloriously manifested. On Sabbath and at the Monday night service, some forty persons publicly professed their determination to begin the Christian life at once. Quite a number were heads of families.

I have never seen a company of persons come forward to profess Christ, with a more quiet and determined spirit. We hope that this is the beginning of a gracious work that will reach the whole community.

In no place in the South is there a more hopeful class of colored people than in Marion, and I cannot but believe that Bro. Andrews has been called of God to a field of labor, the importance and hopefulness of which, neither he nor the Association fully understood.

It is sad to be compelled to turn from this bright picture, to state that Bro. T. C. Stewart, our first and only Superintendent, and the one to whom the success of our work at Marion is so largely due, has his life threatened, because he has been nominated to the State Senate. Threats are openly and publicly made that he shall never take his seat if elected, and neither the law nor public

sentiment offers him any protection. His only reliance is in God who has protected him before against threats and actual assaults, and in his own means of self-defence and in the devotion of his friends.

We ask the prayers of the readers of the "Missionary" for our ministers and teachers, for our churches and schools, and for the safety and protection of the friends of the poor despised Freedmen of the South.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

As confirming the statements of our own correspondents above, we copy the item below.

The unfortunate situation of affairs at the South is attracting, just now, more attention than usual. At no time since the war, we have reason to believe, has greater disorder prevailed, or has life been less secure than to-day, in some of these States. In years past the lawless bands of ex-Confederates confined their operations almost exclusively to the more humble class of citizens; but now, emboldened by political successes, no man, however exalted his social or political status may be, is free from danger. Not long ago we recorded the particulars of an insult and threatened violence offered the executive officer of one State, while on a brief visit to a principal town in an adjoining State. More recently, the Kuklux have extended their operations to the great thoroughfares, and a few days ago visited a passenger train at night on the road between Weldon and Wilmington, N. C.—within thirty miles of the latter place—to find objectionable persons. A majority of the late Democratic successes, it is now known, were brought about by intimidating voters. Five of the seven Congressional districts in Georgia have clear Republican majorities, and one at least was carried by the Democracy at the late election by the Kuklux. The Democracy gained North Carolina, though polling no more votes than in 1868. At least twenty thousand voters were kept away from the polls by the Kuklux. In one county this organization overcame a Republican majority of seven hundred by overriding the country the night before election. Judge

Tourgee, in a recent speech before the Southern Republican Association, related an incident worth recording. At the last election he had four white men at work for him who were registered and entitled to vote. One was known as a Conservative and the others as Republicans. The Conservative voted, but the Republicans were "warned," and they did not dare exercise the privilege.

The secession sentiment is as strong in many parts of the South to-day as it was in 1861. Their educational institutions are nearly all nurseries of treason, and many cool men believe that without the interference of Congress the present state of affairs will result in open war.

As one means of warding off this evil a request will be made of Congress, it is understood, to establish a public-school system throughout the whole South. This, it is thought, will have the effect of making a majority of the rising generation loyal, and would disarm many persons now hostile to the Government. — *Wash. Chronicle.*

TEXAS.

A YEAR IN TEXAS.

We copy below from the remaining portion of Miss Knapp's letter from Texas. Our readers will be interested in its sketches of the fertile soil, of the industries, homes and worship of the colored people, as well as of their trials before and immediately after emancipation.

YELLOW FEVER—PANIC.

There has been more or less talk of yellow fever, as I guess there is every summer. Some weeks since it was pronounced epidemic in New Orleans, and Galveston was quarantined for twenty-five days. One week ago last Thursday a despatch came from Galveston announcing the first case of yellow fever in that city. It threw the inhabitants of both Houston and Galveston into a perfect panic. The unacclimated began to make preparations at once to go away. On Friday several extra trains came up loaded with passengers. When the evening train came it was not permitted to let the passengers out, but was obliged to back several miles out of Houston, and then the people were put off on

the prairies and in the woods, to find lodgings where best they could. Many of them made their way in town on foot and took the Central train on Saturday for the upper country. Where they stopped I know not, for all the towns on that road were quarantined immediately. As for myself, I hardly knew whether to go or stay. Almost every one, white as well as colored, advised me not to remain. When Mrs. G. said to me: "If you were to take the yellow fever and die with it, your father and mother and brothers and sisters never would get over it," that decided me, and that night I packed my trunks, and the next day we were on our way to the country. It was a very pleasant day, and I enjoyed the ride much.

A FINE COUNTRY.

It was prairie all the way, and for miles and miles we saw not a house nor even a fence. We are twenty-five miles from Houston and six from Richmond, a small town which has always been noted for its rebelism. This is a splendid country around here. I have seen such fine fields of cotton since I have been here, that I only wonder more Northern people do not come down and make a fortune.

FREEDMEN OWN LAND.

Very many of the Freedmen own land in this section of the country, and some of them quite large tracts, while many more lease it for a certain number of years. When we consider that the colored people of Texas were only freed June 19, 1865 (and many of them not even then,) that they were turned loose with literally nothing to begin with, with scarcely clothes enough to cover them, and worse than all, surrounded by enemies, and that now so many of them have nice comfortable homes, with every convenience around them, it answers the taunt: "the nigger won't work if he's set free, isn't capable of taking care of himself."

A FIELD OF LABOR ANYWHERE.

My intention now is not to return to Houston until the first of January, but open a school here. They have commenced building a school house, and hope to complete it this week, so that I can open next week. They have never had a school here and are very anxious for one. "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good." For had not the yellow fever panic seized the people of Houston, I should probably have been teaching there yet, and the school house here would have remained as it was with only the logs up, and the people would have remained in ignorance. Now if I teach here for a few months, they will get started in reading and writing. I have found it to be true that

"If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere."

For I had been here only a few days when I commenced teaching some scholars in the evening; two of them will finish the primer next week, and two will have written through the first copy book, and I only wish you could see the writing; it is almost as perfect as the printed copy, and they scarce ever before had a pen in their hands. Oh! that I had the gift to prevail on hundreds of teachers to come to Texas, or if they could not come themselves, to send money to the Association so that they might be enabled to send teachers.

COLORED MEETING IN THE COUNTRY.

Last Sunday I went to a colored meeting in the country for the first time in my life, and it was the oddest meeting that I ever attended. Nearly all brought a lunch with them which they ate during service. Some were dipping snuff; one woman handed a piece of tobacco to another one, who broke off a piece and passed it to her neighbor, and then all went to chewing. The services lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. till about 3 P. M.

Brother Hardware preached a long sermon, but after he sat down another man arose. I turned to a woman sitting next me, and asked if he was going to preach too, and received the consoling reply: "Yes, and there's another man to preach after him, I reckon," but the other man didn't preach, and I was glad of it, for I was getting terribly tired, especially as the last man's sermon didn't amount to anything. He got the people to shouting and screaming, and that's what some of them like. At the close they called for mourners, and a large number went forward. After the congregation were dismissed they still kept up their singing; it seemed hard work for them to break up. They stand in a round group and sway their body and bound up from the floor while they sing those old plantation songs. At times it would be easy to imagine oneself standing in a ball room, watching the dancers in a cotillion. I had gone out of doors but came back in again to look on, one of my scholars warned me as follows: "Don't you go up there, if you do they'll have you to tote." Meaning I would get happy and then they'd have to carry me out as they did the rest.

BEFORE EMANCIPATION.

During slavery times the colored people used to have meetings in that same building, but they had to have a written pass. The patrols would come around and ask for their passes. If they could not show them, they were immediately whipped. On one occasion the master had written the pass with a lead pencil. The possessor was told that would not answer, and although it was no fault of his, he was whipped. At another time there was a marriage in the church. The bride and groom lived on a plantation only about a mile from here, and thought it not necessary to have a pass as they lived so close by. They were asked for their pass, and of course could not produce it, whereupon they were taken to

the church door and whipped until the bride's wedding finery was all whipped off her.

CRUELITIES AFTER EMANCIPATION.

You have no idea what they suffered after the emancipation. They were put to death in every conceivable way, they were shot, hung, drowned and whipped to death; the water which they drank was poisoned, and then it was said they died of cholera; they thought it queer that the white people didn't die of cholera too. They have said to me time and again: "Why, you don't know the half. All the badness that the white people have done to us never can be told." Four or five bodies a day would come floating down the river near Richmond, some with marks on them which showed plainly that they had been whipped to death, others had great irons attached to them. The rebels tried to make them believe that the Yankees did it. They would say: "See what your friends the Yankees have done; they don't want to set you free, they're only mad because we own you; they are going to get you away from us to be slaves for themselves."

While I sit at my desk writing, a woman tells me that on the plantation where she was, they knew they were free, but did not dare let their owner know that they knew it, and it was not until word came that all who were holding colored people in bondage were liable to imprisonment that he did free them. These things are past, I know, and perhaps forgotten by some, but they are far from being forgotten by the people by whom I am surrounded daily.

GLEANINGS.

We gather from various sources the following items which illustrate some of the aspects of affairs at the South. A part of these extracts refer to our Schools, and we rejoice at the testimony (some of it from unexpected sources,) which they afford of the appreciation in

which these institutions are held.

Lecture of Hon. H. S. Foote.

Nashville.

By special request of the managers of Fisk University, which as our readers know is an institution for the education of colored youth of both sexes, Hon. Henry S. Foote delivered to the students a lecture on the subject of education. The Chapel of the school, we are informed, was crowded to overflowing, and the greatest interest was manifested.

We rejoice to copy the noble words below—which, we regret to say, is all that our space will permit us to give from this excellent lecture.

I hope no one will take offense at my declaring, as I certainly do with all sincerity, that I should regard any individual, whatever, as most unfortunately constituted, who could behold the spectacle which now salutes my gaze with any other emotions but those of gratification. Here, in the heart of this metropolitan city, in sight of the noble Capitol of a great and wealthy State, we behold a noble educational establishment, most judiciously organized in all respects, amply supplied with competent and faithful instructors, upon whose skilled and kindly ministrations, nearly five hundred young persons are daily, weekly, and monthly attending with a diligence and success never surpassed, and who are every moment becoming better and better qualified for the performance of those manifold and important social duties which are to devolve upon them in future life. Many of these who are now pupils, perhaps all of them, will, in a few years, go forth to the most distant and secluded portions of our Commonwealth, freely to communicate the knowledge which they are here acquiring to thousands and tens of thousands of their own race and lineage, scattered over the surface of our broad domain, and now numbering altogether nearly four millions; all of whom, too, with very rare exceptions, until within a year or two past, were the subjects of a system of servitude, which, in all probability, would have been interminable, but for the special interposition of Almighty God, in a manner as visible and impressive as that vouchsafed to the Israelites of old in the stupendous parting of the waters of the Red Sea, and in the fearful thunderings upon Mount Sinai.

Colored Schools in Atlanta.

At a public meeting held not long since in Atlanta, Ga., in reference to public Schools, Chief Justice Brown, in the course of an able address on the subject made the following appreciative reference to the schools of the American Missionary Association in that city:—

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The benevolence of Northern philanthropists had placed the colored children of Atlanta in advance of the whites, as far as educational advantages were concerned. They had a college and schools, with competent teachers. There was a prejudice in the public mind against educating the colored race, but that was wrong. The colored people were now citizens and it was our duty to make the very best citizens we could of them.

Examination in Straight University.

The *New Orleans Republican* gives an extended account of this examination. We copy the following items.

According to announcement, the examinations of this institution commenced yesterday morning. Although the weather was most disagreeable, yet a large audience was present to participate in the exercises. This school is systematically classified, and the examinations were progressive.

We found the building admirably adapted to a graduated school, a chapel assigned for study, furnished with the most modern furniture; pictures and other ornaments, to make it home-like and attractive; and fourteen large recitation rooms, amply supplied with black-boards, globes, maps, charts, etc. And we can not, in justice, omit a mention of the teachers, most of them graduates of Northern institutions, and fully capable to impart correct knowledge of English studies. This we deem very important. The English is to be the language of our State, and it is of the highest importance that a correct English pronunciation be taught in our schools. This unquestionable fact accounts, in part, for the large patronage of the French speaking and the Creole population, for we noticed hundreds of this class at the examination.

No one could witness the examination of this university, without being convinced of its correct and thorough elementary instruction.

Two classes in Latin also recited, a class of beginners and a class advanced. Rarely have we witnessed more promptness of proficiency, considering the ages and opportunities enjoyed. The examinations in the higher studies that have been pursued in this institution, abundantly vindicate the ability of the colored people to become scholars.

The examination in algebra, was equally

satisfactory. It was not pretended that these pupils were finished algebraists, or that they had not yet a long way to go; but it was undeniably evident that they had made solid progress. Even the mistake that a pupil would occasionally make when demonstrating on the black-board was proof that the examination had not been rehearsed.

There have attended this institution, during the term just closed, six hundred and seventy-eight pupils, which shows an increase over any previous term; and notwithstanding the capacity of the building, a time may come when more rooms may be needed.

INDIANS.

IMPORTANT MEETING

OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

An important conference in relation to Indian affairs was held at Washington, D. C. Jan. 13. It was composed of the Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and representatives of the religious or missionary bodies, who are co-operating in carrying out the just policy of the administration. At different times both the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs were present. The result reached, as indicated in the resolutions passed, is understood to be acceptable both to the administration and the Societies represented.

Resolved, that in the opinion of the Conference, it is necessary that religious or benevolent associations which are called upon to recommend Indian agents shall be at liberty to select such agents as they have full confidence in, and shall be willing to become responsible for, without reference to the locality of their residence or their political opinions—provided they shall be restrained from using their position for partisan purposes.

Resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting it is very desirable that the agents of any religious associations should be constantly watched by the association, and its aid invoked in promoting the civilization and Christianization of the Indians.

Resolved, that in the event of a person recommended as an Indian agent not being satisfactory to the President or to the Senate, it be respectfully requested that the religious body author-

ized to make the nomination be notified immediately, and asked to suggest another person, in accordance with the practice of the Department.

Resolved, that this Conference, composed of the Indian Commissioners, and the official representatives of the religious bodies invited by the Government to co-operate with the administration in its efforts to civilize the Indian race, in recommending agents for the management of the different tribes, regard the policy of the President as one of the most philanthropic measures that the Government has ever undertaken, and that, having faith in its success, we heartily commend this policy to the good judgment and cordial co-operation of the people of the United States.

Resolved, that as one of the most effective means of creating a correct public opinion in support of the President's policy in reference to the Indians, and a deeper conviction of moral accountability to Christianize them, it is desirable that voluntary associations be formed in the larger commercial centres in the country, as has already been done in New York, Massachusetts, Oregon and elsewhere.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention it is important that the military officers stationed in any agency shall be in harmony with the policy of the President.

Resolved, that this conference fully sympathizes with the determination of the Government to secure to the Indians their reservations and protect them from encroachments on their lands.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

The letter below, from Major S. N. Clark, an agent among the Indians, nominated by this Association, will cheer those who are praying for the success of the efforts to save this much abused race of people.

DULUTH, Dec. 20, 1870.

Last week we went out to St. Louis Reservation and paid one band of the Bois Forts at Perch Lake. Ogegewad, head chief of the St. Louis bands, was a hard drunkard when I came here. Now he has reformed, and is trying by influence and example to prevent the use of liquors by his people. He looks twenty years younger than he did two months ago.

All the Indians evince a most gratifying disposition to work, if means and opportunity are afforded them. They are more thoughtful and provident than I had supposed. I found and closed two whiskey shops last Saturday. By some mutilation of the records in the local land office here, entries of land within the limits of St. Louis Reservation have been permitted, and I am now engaged in giving the purchasers notice to leave—some of them having settled on the land, and with the usual desire to civilize the Indians and buy furs, opened whiskey ranches. Such is the general character of the "hardy pioneer" who becomes a squatter near an Indian reservation.

The better part of the community will sustain me in my efforts to break up the liquor traffic.

Tell your friends, the problem of Indian civilization and Christianization is capable of solution, if honestly studied and treated. I feel much more hopeful than when I first came here, for I find the Indian character more susceptible to true human impulses than I ever believed. If it responds readily to human efforts we may surely look for great reward when it is moved by higher power.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The following is an extract from a correspondent at Washington, who is thoroughly informed on this subject.

The new Indian policy is beginning slowly, and is not without its peculiar difficulties, difficulties not found in either the President or the new Secretary of the Interior, but in the nature of things, or rather in the nature of religious bodies and men, and of men not religious. The peril is in regarding a man nominated by a religious society as necessarily a good man for the business, or even an upright man. As a gentleman said to me the other day, one of the old Indian manipulators knows more in an hour than some good men can find out in a month. One of the missionary

nominations forwarded to the Senate for confirmation was discovered, at the last moment, to be that of an old defaulter in Indian affairs, yet his name had come through the regular channels of reference and recommendation of a certain sort, and he had his appointment by the nomination of the secretary of one of the largest of our religious bodies.

Another difficulty will be the natural impatience of the men who are in earnest to work, and cannot afford to throw away their time and influence. The Government is slow, and earnest men are generally in a hurry. This difficulty will be aggravated this year, because of the bad use, in very many cases, of the appropriations hitherto, leaving no real groundwork preparatory to an honest endeavor to civilize and reform. For instance, the Agent of the Superior Chippewas finds that, after all that has been done for his Indians by the Government with a view to teaching them farming and preparing them for an ordinary living, there is not now one hundred dollars' worth of farming implements in the agency, and the land that has been once cleared for farming, has returned to bushes, and he has not the funds to prepare his ground so as to put the Indians into practical farming in the spring. Unless something can be done *speedily*, this agency will practically lose this whole year, and the missionaries have the credit of idling as their predecessors have done. And this statement is quite likely to be true of many other agencies.—*Congregationalist*.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* publishes a letter written by a gentleman connected with a party of Government officers who recently paid the annuities to the Chippewa Indians. We copy a few paragraphs, giving items of interest.

You will see by a glance at the map that the Chippewa Indians are scattered over a space of country nearly as large as the State of Pennsylvania, and a moment's reflection will show that no one man can give even a supervising direction to affairs so widely scattered. Upon inquiry I could not learn that any agent had, for several years, visited the Indians at Mille Lac, Red Lake, or Pembina, and consequently the Indians of these places have

drifted along as best they could. Everywhere we heard complaints; and, after making due allowance for the disposition of the Indian to complain, candor compels me to say that they have many causes for their grievances.

At Red Lake the Indians have already become partially self-sustaining. They have an abundance of corn for their own wants, and some to sell. We found no difficulty in procuring potatoes and other vegetables for our own use, and corn for our horses while there, all raised by the Indian women, and this with but little assistance from any source. It seems entirely safe to have cattle among them, and even some hogs were observed running at large. I was told that they were rarely molested, and this I also observed at White Earth Reservation. When animals can be kept with safety, it seems to me that the people are ready for an advance in civilization. . . . It has long been my own opinion that Indians should be removed (if removed at all) toward, instead of away from civilization, and at once put under the laws of the land, and compelled to abide the consequences, just as other people are required to do. No one has a right to expect much advancement in the Indian until the rights of property are respected. As it now is, the worst class of vagabond Indians eat up and consume the product of the industrious, and there is no means of preventing it.

The wigwam and the blanket are the two prime enemies to the Indian's advancement, the former giving him no local habitation that he may not in an hour put upon a squaw's back and carry away, and thus he never becomes attached to a home; the latter occupies both hands in holding it upon his person, and he cannot work while both hands are tied holding his blanket. *You cannot civilize a man in a savage dress.*

After an absence of many years from actual contact with the Indian, what struck me most forcibly was the *want of sympathy with him by many in the employ of the Department*. It is customary to hear an Indian spoken of much as one would speak of a dog. Every door is locked and bolted against him, and he is universally shunned and contemned. If he requires anything done, he is likely to be told that it is not in the treaty that this special thing shall be done for him. If agents and employes would spend half the time in honest work for the Indian that they do in studying treaties, they would fill their positions much more creditably than they now do. During the rapid changes of agents, a very bad class of people have drifted into the Indian country. They never should have gone

there, and now should be requested to "stand not upon the order of their going, but to go at once." There are a few exceptions to the above, whose names I should be glad to furnish if desired.

CHINESE IN AMERICA.

A JUST VIEW.

A clergyman well known at the East, now resident in California writes us, giving in brief words a sober and truthful view of the work to be done among the Chinese, its difficulty, its necessity, its ultimate success.

"You must not expect any great results immediately among the Chinese. I had no idea the work was so difficult. It will be a slow process to reach and evangelize them, but it *must* be done and it can be done. But it will not be by short and hasty measures. There must be patience and perseverance, with little to encourage and stimulate at first. The churches must not be led to expect to hear of any great developments at first."

CHEERING REPORTS.

We are glad to present below, some brief reports from our teachers among the Chinese in California, and to see that they are so encouraging—much more so than the words of our friend quoted above would lead us to expect.

Miss Emma M. Jordan writes from

OAKLAND.

I have been obliged to resign my charge, all encouraging as it was, on account of too much work, being engaged in a day school also; but not before having seen my labors blessed and prayers answered, by the deep concern which is felt by two, in the knowledge of the Master. I have seen the seed sown taking root when the entire class have given up their Sunday washing and business transactions; and this not because Christians condemn the practice, nor because I wished them to, but because the Bible says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The reverence of the better enlightened classes for the Sacred Word, is as marked as pleasing, to those who instruct.

SACRAMENTO.

We have two letters of Miss Mary J. Sherman from which we make extracts, showing the beginning of the work; the kind assistance she receives from Dr. and Mrs. Dwinell and other friends; and her sense of dependence on God. It is "a day of small things," but out of such, God is wont to give enlargement.

SACRAMENTO, DEC. 1st, 1871.

The basement or school room was not in order when I came. Mrs. Dwinell and other ladies interested were having it whitewashed and cleaned, and furnished it with nice curtains, a stove and two blackboards. This has been done at the expense of Miss Hopkins, who contributed \$50. to be applied to this purpose. Last week was taken up in calling on the principal Chinamen at their places of business, accompanied by either Dr. or Mrs. Dwinell, and in looking about me for a home. I am at a favorable distance from my school.

Dr. Dwinell announced on Sunday that the school would open on Monday evening, urging upon the church the necessity of putting forth their best efforts to influence those in their employ to go to school. It was also given out in the other churches. See Ong, one of the most influential among them, wrote notices and put up all through Chinese town. We have had an average attendance this week of 12. Dr. Dwinell and others have visited the school, and they all assure me that I have great cause for encouragement. Everything appertaining to the work being so unlike my former experience in the school room, I need great courage and patience and a consciousness that if I am only faithful, God will prosper our work. Judge Cross, a member of the Congregational Church, has been in almost every night.

SACRAMENTO, DEC. 10th, 1870.

There has been some falling off this week—7 in attendance only—but they are of the best class, bright and interesting boys of 16 or 18 years of age. Their

consciences seem to be tender, and, so far as I am able to judge, from my short experience, quite susceptible to religious influences. I believe one is not far from the kingdom. Mr. Kimball brought us a piece of music printed on cloth in large letters, "Jesus loves me, this I know," etc., which we try and sing. They don't seem to have much natural ear for music, but they get the sentiment and enter into it with the heart.

We are in a community of Chinamen. The important question is how they can be induced to come to school. I am told that I must be prepared for irregularity, as that is a trait. The present is the trying time, when we are establishing the school.

STOCKTON.

There are more Chinese in Stockton than elsewhere in the State except at San Francisco and Sacramento. Under commission from the American Missionary Association, to labor among the Chinese in the State, Miss Burdett has arrived and commenced holding evening schools.—*Congregationalist*.

THE HEATHEN AND THE SAINTS.—Dr.

Holland thus puts the case of the Chinaman in America before the readers of *Scribner's Monthly*. It is his keenest and raciest style, but there is justice as well as wit in his statement of the question.

"The 'heathen Chinese' does up shoes in Massachusetts and linen in New Jersey, to the great grief and scandal of St. Crispin in the former state and St. Patrick in the latter. What shall be done about it? He is a clean man, and we can not indict him as a nuisance. He is an industrious man, and we can not persecute him for vagrancy. He does his work faithfully and well, and we can not discharge him. He is sober and orderly, and we can not get him into the lock-up. He minds his own business, and it does not seem the genteel thing to kick him. More than all, he is ingenious, and we need him. It really seems to be one of the unhandiest cases to manage that has fallen into saintly hands since the land of the free and the home of the brave was discovered. When a heathen gets to be cleaner, more industrious, more faithful, more contented, more courteous, inoffensive and ingenious than a saint, we should like to know what a free and highly civilized Christian people are going to do with him."

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

An "Occasional Correspondent" of the *N. Y. Tribune*, apparently intelligent and candid, writes as follows in regard to the Chinese in California.

He first refutes the statement made by interested politicians in regard to an immediate overflow of these people into our land endangering our institutions; and then shows their capacity for work, and what is doing for their moral renovation.

NUMBERS.

The figures show a decrease in this city, in 10 months, of 2,183, and in the State 4,000, and an increase of only 6,000 in all the States and Territories at the Union.

WHAT THEY CAN DO.

During the building of the Central Pacific Railway, a test was frequently made of the respective merits of the white men and Chinamen, and the invariable result was, that the Chinese were able to do as much work, and as well, in the same time as the most experienced white hands. White men would be employed almost exclusively on such works, but in many cases they find it too severe; in the vast majority of cases they drink, fight, and riot, and then strike for higher wages or shorter hours. Then the Chinamen step in, make their bargain, do the work, and economize their money.

The same is the case with house servants. White women would naturally be preferred, but Bridget is ignorant, insolent, and exacting, and so John takes her place, and, if experienced, gets the same wages—from \$10 to \$25 per month and board. His politeness, good nature, willingness to work and learn, and his trustworthiness, make him a general favorite. It is just the same with porters and confidential messengers.

WHAT IS DOING FOR THEM.

The winning party in this contest may be anticipated from the following simple facts: Hundreds of Chinese are getting daily instruction in missions and private schools. About 200 of them have private tutors. At least 2,000 are being well educated in the families where they live as servants. Another 1,000 are educating themselves as they best can. Upward of 1,400 are receiving religious instruction every Sunday in the various schools of the Christian churches, such as Dr. Stone's and Dr. Scudder's. One Presbyterian daily mission school for them, under the Rev. Mr. Loomis, is in full operation. The Methodists are just finishing a college for them that will embrace all the departments of a complete literary and religious education. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is going to build another college, on a more extensive scale, that will provide for the literary and religious wants of the Chinese on the Pacific Coast.

American Missionary.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

SUPPLIES. BOOKS. PAPERS.

We are asked, "How shall I send some Sabbath School books and papers to the Freedmen?"

Answer. Send all boxes or packages of clothing, supplies, books or papers, well packed and distinctly marked to the nearest office of the A. M. A. as below.

W. E. WHITING, 59 Reade St., New York;

Rev. C. L. WOODWORTH, 5 Pemberton Sq. Boston, Mass.

Genl. C. H. HOWARD, 38 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

Friends sending boxes or packages will benefit the cause by pre-paying the freight—or sending the amount by mail, addressed as above.

THE "SUMMARY STATEMENT"

Of Churches and Institutions of Learning, published in the last number of the "Missionary," was copied from the recent Annual Report, and presents the past, and not the current, year. Our Summary for this year will appear in the June number.

In a part of the edition of the January Magazine, an error was made (on page 3,) in giving the number of the churches under the care of the American Missionary Association. It should read 35 instead of 23.

A NATIONAL COUNCIL

Of Congregational Churches, meeting at stated intervals, may be regarded as a fixed fact. We rejoice in it, for we believe the dangers that some have feared will be avoided; the difficulties of detail will all be satisfactorily settled, and the unity and efficiency of this large and influential body of churches will be greatly increased by such regular meetings.

NOT A RETIRING STORM.

We hope our readers will not pass over the article headed, "Views of a

Georgia Planter." Those sanguine people who are ready to fix an early date for the "good time coming" at the South, will find here some awkward facts and sentiments. We also ask serious attention to the startling facts, on the same subject, given in the letter from Sec. Cravath, as also in the communication from North Carolina, and the article copied from the *Washington Chronicle*. The North cannot afford to deceive itself on this subject.

A TRAVELING COMMITTEE.

The President has been called upon by Congress for papers in reference to the state of affairs at the South. The result, it is intimated, will be the appointment of a committee to make personal inspection. This is a move in the right direction, if the right committee is selected, otherwise we have but little hope from this visit. The South has long understood the art of welcoming committees; and members of Congress are not always insensible to blandishments, fair pretenses and good dinners.

THE SOUTH IS YET VOLCANIC.

The North is flattering itself with the fond delusion that the South is gradually becoming loyal or at least pacific. No greater mistake could be made. The disturbances at the South are neither accidental nor temporary. They are the upheavals of the *unspent volcano of rebellion*. They do not presage another war, for the South has had enough of that for the present, but they indicate an unquenched hostility to the Yankee and the Negro.

We are glad to believe that for various reasons, some of the ablest men of the South accept the situation; some, like Ex. Gov. Orr, and Gen. Longstreet, from conviction, others like Wade Hampton, and Breckenridge, because it is the wisest thing to do, under the circumstances. These men once ruled the South, when

they went with and guided the current. They are well-nigh powerless now when they attempt to stem it.

On the other hand, the bulk of the whites in the South are as rebellious as ever at heart. The "lost cause" is still to them the just cause. This mass is made up of the impracticable men who, like the Bourbons, never learn, and never forget anything; of the mere politicians whose only hope is in reaction; and of the bar-room loafers who were too cowardly to go to the war and are too lazy to work. All these combined have the obstinacy, the audacity, the turbulence, the violence and the skill in manœuvering that carry everything before them. They have all the malignity of the rebellion, with the wisdom the rebellion has taught them. They aim to rule as of old, and the "White man's government" is their watchword. In most of the States, the whites far outnumber the blacks, and there the purpose is, by Ku Klux violence, to intimidate the blacks and keep them from the poles, and to plunder and burn their property where it accumulates too rapidly, for wealth is power; and, having thus gained the control in the State, to defeat all efforts for popular education. In the few States where the blacks have the numerical superiority, the same ends will be reached by sowing dissensions, by flattery, barbecues, whiskey and bribery. Thus the blacks, while free in name, but denied all power and the means of education, will become the serfs of despots and the slaves of their own vices.

No change can be hoped for from Northern emigration; for few go, and they can only stay in safety and with patronage in business by surrendering their manhood; while their families will be doomed to social isolations as perfect as if they lived in the desert of Sahara.

Nor is the next generation of Southern born whites likely to be any better. The women of the South who are more in-

tense in their feelings than the men, will see to it that the children shall be taught as a part of their sacred duty to hate the Yankees.

The hope for the South is in the elevation of the blacks. They can then, with the better class of whites, hold the balance of power. Nothing will prepare them for this but a *Christian Education*, for this alone will give them the intelligence and the moral stamina to meet the emergency. This may take time and the process will be slow, but nothing else will do it.

Three things will be necessary to this result:—

1. Common Schools, provided by the nation, where the States neglect or refuse to sustain them.

2. The maintenance, by Christian liberality, of Normal Schools and Colleges, such as the American Missionary Association has founded in the South, to furnish the requisite teachers. With a system of public schools these institutions will be an essential auxiliary; without such a system, they are almost the only educational hope of the Freedmen.

3. The founding and sustaining of intelligent and pure churches among the Freedmen. Their old ministers and churches are too ignorant and corrupt to give them the strength of character and the moral integrity they *must have*, to meet the exigency that confronts both them and the nation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The persistent indifference or hostility of the South to popular education is at length attracting the attention of Congress. Mr. Hoar's bill now under discussion provides that when any State fails to make provision for a system of common schools the President shall be authorized to levy a tax for the purpose. Another bill sets apart the avails of the

sale of public lands for a series of years for the support of schools in the South. We hope that some plan, broad, liberal and free from constitutional objections, will be speedily matured on this subject, for we are most fully persuaded that no legislation of Congress since the war, will be farther reaching in its beneficial influence than that which will give an effective and universal system of popular education at the South.

That devoted friend of the colored people, Gen. O. O. Howard, whose means of knowledge in respect to their wants transcend that of any other man in the nation, is pressing this subject on the attention of Congress. In his last Annual Report to the Secretary of War, he says :

Many school buildings, it is reported, must remain closed on account of the withdrawal of Government assistance; but I am obliged to reply to all these appeals: "My funds are expended; there is nothing more to give." All I can do is to counsel the freedmen to make every effort and sacrifice necessary to keep their schools open, and to agitate the subject of free schools until they secure their establishment. A very great work remains to be done before that result can be attained. . . . Even for the white children no adequate provision is made. The colored people are yet poor; the most of them are still ignorant; they know very little about the organization and management of schools; they cannot judge of the qualifications of teachers. Hence they need advice and supervision from without, and will need at least this kind of help, if not material aid, for years to come. Last year, in a special report, I recommended that this branch of my work, with the balance of funds then on hand, should be transferred to the Bureau of Education, with the hope that new appropriations might be made, and a new impulse given to national education. Now there is nothing to transfer, but the importance of continuing and extending the educational work among the freedmen and among all classes at the South becomes more and more apparent, and I again recommend that the whole subject of national education be carefully reviewed and considered by Congress, and that measures be devised, through co-operation with State authorities, to furnish instruction to all children of suitable age.

SAVINGS OF THE FREEDMEN.

The Ninth Semi-Annual Report of Supt. Alvord, gives a table of figures which furnishes some encouraging evidences of the thrift, economy and judicious expenditures of the Freedmen.

The total deposits of the Colored people in the Freedmen's Savings Bank to March 31, 1870, were \$12,605,781.95. The amount of drafts spent in buying lands \$666,149.37. For purchasing dwelling houses or homes \$296,917.69. For tools, seeds, teams, &c. \$941,635.74. For personal and family comforts \$699,299.10. The total amount for lands, homes and home comforts \$2,601,001.90! They are trying to take care of themselves!

It should be considered moreover that this only represents the funds which passed through the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and that it but partially gives the facts—some of the branches having for a time kept no record of these items. Other sums must have been spent for these purposes that never came into the Bank.

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

The Nashville Banner says that the prospect of popular education in Tennessee is very dismal. It declares :

"We have a school law that does not reach the wants of the people. Common schools are closed. The people do not know what to do. The children are growing up without even the rudiments of an English education."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTHING TO DO.

FROM THE "NATION."

"Nothing to do!" in this world of ours,
Where weeds spring up with fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day!

"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee round in thy selfish stole;
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ thy Lord hath a kingdom to win.

"Nothing to do!" There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile,
From the grimmest haunts of Sin's defile.

"Nothing to do!" There are lambs to feed,
The precious hope of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Saviour said,
"Follow thou! Me, in the path I tread."
Lord, lend Thy help the journey through,
Lest faint, we cry, "So much to do."

THE RESULT OF GIVING A TITHE.

The following letter is, for obvious reasons, anonymous. Our treasurer has the most satisfactory reasons for believing its statements—for treasurers believe in figures and money—a steady and increasing series of donations reaching him in letters written in the same remarkably clear and legible hand that characterizes this. We propose to let our correspondent preach as well as practice the system of tithing. May many be led to "prove" the Lord "now herewith."

About ten years ago, I resolved that I would give one-tenth of all my income in charity, and that the giving should be strictly private. It was an account opened with God alone, on the faith of Bible promises. Previous to that time, what I had given probably had not exceeded five dollars a year, and was regarded by me as about the same as so much lost money. Compliance with my new resolution was, at first, not altogether agreeable. Any one can imagine the manifold temptations to regard such an outlay as superfluous, and to withhold it. It has not been withheld; and my experience has been, that, during these ten years, my income has increased, quite steadily, until it is now nearly fourfold what it was when I commenced tithing it. And the singular fact about this increase is that it comes largely from unanticipated sources.

Since I have found that my tithes have not impoverished me, and that I have been, from month to month, enriched in ways not the result of any plan or forethought of my own, it has become easy and pleasant to render unto God the things that are God's. Better too than the cost of my tithes, is my delightful freedom from care. What I have in my keeping, I know is exposed to vicissi-

tudes, but I sleep without fear of fires, failures or felonies.

AN "O. P. J." ACCOUNT.

"An eastern banker (Jay Cook of Phila.) early in his career read 'Gold in the Gospel,' and resolved to take Jacob's pledge, 'Of all that thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto thee.'" He directed his clerk to open an account with O. P. J. (Old Patriarch Jacob), and to credit to it one-tenth of all the commission that came into the office. Some of the largest financial transactions of the country have been entrusted to the firm of which he is a member, and its success is one of the wonders of the land. The aggregate of the drafts upon this *O. P. J. account* must now amount to a sum that would take the figures of five places to express. When asked how he can afford to give such large contributions, he says, 'It don't cost me anything: It's the Lord's money I give.'

Who will follow suit, and open an account with 'Old Patriarch Jacob'?"

"Make channels for the streams of love
Where they may broadly run,
And love has overflowing streams
To fill them every one.

But if at any time we cease
Such channels to provide,
The very fountains of love for us
Will soon be parched and dried.

For we must share, if we would keep
That blessing from above;
Ceasing to give, we cease to have,—
Such is the law of love."

—Crisis.

"CHEER HIM!"

In one of our large cities, a fire broke out in a lofty dwelling. It was near midnight, and the flames had made headway before they were discovered. The fire-companies rallied; the inmates escaped in affright; and the firemen worked with a will to subdue the flames. The smoke had become so thick that the outlines of the house were scarcely visible, and the fiery element was raging with fearful power, when a piercing cry thrilled all hearts, as they learned that there was one person yet unsaved within the building.

In a moment, a ladder was swung through the flames, and planted against the heated walls, and a brave fireman rushed up its rounds to the rescue.

Overcome by the smoke, and perhaps daunted by the hissing flames before him, he halted, and seemed to hesitate. It was an awful scene. A life hung in the balance, and each moment was an age.

"Cheer him!" shouted a voice from the crowd; and a wild "Hurrah!" burst like a tempest from the beholding multitude. That cheer did the work; and the brave fireman went upward, amid smoke and flame, and in a moment descended with the rescued one in his arms.

Friend, brother, when you see a brave soul battling with temptation, struggling under the cross, rushing forward to rescue dying men, and yet faltering in an hour of weakness, or a moment of peril, then "cheer him!" And as a pebble's fall may change a river's course, so your words of sympathetic kindness may uplift a drooping heart, and fix its faltering purpose for a noble life.—*Good Words*.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

There are immense quantities of produce about the coast, waiting the arrival of ships to take it away. At Lagos much cotton and palm-oil were waiting the chances of shipment. In consequence of the markets being re-opened at Benin, oil was coming in freely to the different establishments.

From the western districts of the Gold Coast it is stated that, since the exchange of territories, notwithstanding the troubles connected with it, the palm-oil trade had increased, the increase in the exports being over £140,000. The estimated revenue of the British settlements on the Gold Coast for the current year was £29,000, and the expenditure £19,000. It is believed that in 1872 the revenue will be £45,000, without laying any additional burdens on the people. The opening of the Volta will afford the means of achieving this result. The revenue of the Gold Coast will soon exceed, it is thought that of Sierra Leone, and should the government expend a good proportion of the sums raised, in the construction of roads and public works the Gold Coast would become a splendid settlement.

Late advices from British Sherbro state that the oil season had commenced, and that there was every prospect of a good trade being done. Business in general had been very brisk of late.—*Mis. Visitor*.

THE NEW DIAMOND FEVER.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF A GREAT FIND—DIAMONDS STILL ABUNDANT.

The South African papers still teem with glowing accounts of the new diamond fields in the Vaal valley. The Orange Free State fields, adjoining Cape Colony, have so far proved most prolific. *The Cape Argus*, published at Cape Town, says:

In our last summary for the English mail, we pointed to the fact that not fewer than 883 diamonds, the estimate value of which was put down at £30,500, were exported from this port during the month of September. By the Northam, which leaves to-morrow, further shipments of diamonds will be made.

A correspondent of the same paper at the diamond fields writes:

Here on the banks of the placid Vaal River, a diamond of the first water, eclipsing in size and beauty the "Star of Africa," has been found. Hundreds and hundreds of persons saw the gem, handled it, and turned it over—so many indeed that the proprietors began to fear that their wonderful diamond would be eaten up, and they declined to exhibit it to any more people. There have been more diamonds discovered this week than in any previous week since the first diamond was picked up, and they have averaged from one to 20 carats. Hardly a digger you meet but tells you he has been more or less fortunate.

REMARKS.

We condense these items from an article in the *Tribune*. The immediate interest in such facts pertains of course to the parties engaged in searching for the treasure, and to the mass of these, the history will be a sad one—a few will be enriched, the many will lose their time, labor and capital.

But such facts have a deeper significance. All migrations of population affect the interests of society, whether they be hordes of Northern Barbarians overrunning Europe, or crowds of Americans rushing to California gold mines. They may be rough in their beginnings but they create or draw after them better influences. One element of Africa's civilization may yet come from the workers in these diamond mines.

IS PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE.

A recent French writer gives the following statistics bearing on this question:

Taking Great Britain and Prussia as Protestant countries, and France and Austria as Catholic nations, we find that where twenty can read and write in the former, but thirteen, or little more than one half as many can do so in the latter. In sixteen European countries one in every ten is at school in the Protestant nations, and but one in 124 in Catholic countries, or more than twelve times as many Protestants as Catholics are thus educated.

If we take six leading Protestant countries in Europe and six Catholic, in the former one newspaper or magazine is published to every 315 of the inhabitants, while in the latter there is but one to every 2,175; that is, about ten times as many newspapers and magazines in proportion to the population are published in these Protestant countries as in the Catholic.

The value of what is each year produced by industry in Spain is six dollars to each inhabitant, in France seven dollars and a half, in Prussia eight dollars, and in Great Britain thirty-one dollars, or nearly five times as much as in Spain or France. There are about one-third more paupers in the Catholic countries of Europe than in the Protestant, owing mainly to the numerous holidays, and the ignorance, idleness and vice of Catholic lands.

Three times as many crimes are committed in Ireland as in Great Britain, although there are three times as many inhabitants in Great Britain as in Ireland. There are in Ireland six times as many homicides, four times as many assassinations, and from three to four times as many thefts as there are in Scotland. In Catholic Austria there are four times as many crimes committed as in the adjoining Protestant kingdom of Prussia.

The meteorological record kept by Professor Loomis at Yale College shows that last summer was the hottest, measured by its average daily temperature, *for more than a century*, while its fall of rain was less than half the average of past year.

ITEMS

Mississippi, the State of Jeff. Davis, sends the first colored Senator to Washington and South Carolina, the State of Calhoun, the first colored Representative.

Macon, Ga., will have in operation next year 37,000 spindles in her cotton factories. By 1872, she hopes to increase the number to 62,000.

Rome has a population of 210,857 souls. Of these there are 1,609 priests, 882 seminarists, 3,028 monks, 2,039 nuns, and as many other novices and other cloistered persons of both sexes.

The average support of the ministry in the South Carolina Presbytery has increased in the last five years from \$300 per annum to over \$700; the average salary of the pastors in the Charleston Presbytery is over \$1,500.

The Sunday-school scholars in this country in 1828 were estimated at 350,000. In 1834, 1,000,000. In 1860 the number was put at 4,000,000, with 400,000 teachers. A late writer in a Chicago paper thinks that there are now 6,000,000 scholars and 1,000,000 teachers.

A writer in the *Traveller* says that "if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in the choosing of a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun."

A splendid mansion, and a dashing carriage, broadcloth, satin, gold, diamonds, and cologne for one's self; and nothing but crusts and crumbs for Christ.—*Workday Christianity*.

An Iowa farmer going to market on a load of hay, enjoyed a smoke. The iron work of the wagon was saved.

POETRY.

A MORNING SUNBEAM.

A nestling in the little crib,
A soft hand laid upon my head,
A gentle whisper in my ear—
"Mamma, I'm tummin' into bed!"

"Oh, no!" I said, "'twill never do;
Now shut those little peepers tight,
And sleep and dream till morning breaks;
Then you may come—when comes the light!"

Again a nestling in the crib,
As down to rest my birdie lay;
I listened, for I thought she spoke—
"Huddy up, light!" I heard her say.

Then all was still. We slept again,
Till dawn lit up the eastern sky;
Then sang my birdie sweet and clear,
"Now light has tum, and so has I!"

—Our Young Folks.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

—:O:—

A little girl in Indiana, on Decoration Day, strewed flowers on the grave of a confederate soldier. A little friend reminded her that it was a rebel's grave. She replied, "Yes, I know it, but my papa was a soldier, and died in Libby Prison, and was buried down South; I so much hope some little girl there will strew flowers on his grave; I thought I would bring these and put them on the rebel's grave, for maybe some of them have little girls at home."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We were very much interested in the following note, received last month:

"Please send inclosed two dollars from a little boy—Jemmy Ewing—for the Freedmen; part of the income of a patch of ground which he cultivated for the Lord."

Jemmy has wisely begun to lay up treasure in heaven, where the thief can not steal, nor the moth corrupt it. We commend Jemmy's example to all our readers, both old and young.—*Christian Press*.

INFLUENCE OF A CHILD.

A Gentleman lecturing in the neighborhood of London, said:

"Every body has influence, even that child," pointing to a little girl in her father's arms.

"That's true," cried the man.

At the close, he said to the lecturer: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I could not help speaking. I was a drunkard; but as I did not like to go to the public-house alone, I used to carry this child. As I approached the public-house, one night, hearing a great noise inside, she said; 'Don't go father!' 'Hold your tongue, child.' 'Please father don't go!' 'Hold your tongue, I said.' Presently, I felt a big tear fall on my cheek. I could not go a step further, sir. I turned round, and went home, and have never been in a public-house since—thank God for it. I am now a happy man, sir, and this little girl has done it all, and when you said that even she had influence, I could not help saying: 'That's true, sir.' All have influence."

LITTLE ALICE.

LITTLE ALICE was one of my Sabbath-school scholars, a fair-haired, blue-eyed little

girl, whose beautiful face and sweet winning ways made her a favorite with all. Methinks I can see now the soft, tender look of her mild eyes fixed so earnestly upon me as I endeavored to impress upon her opening mind the gospel plan of salvation. One day I said to her:

"Alice, what will you do when you die and are called upon to stand before the judgment-seat of God to answer for all the sins done here upon earth?"

Her face glowed with emotion as she answered:

"Christ died for sinners; *I will hide behind him*. God will not look at me. He will look at Christ."

Beautiful thought, to hide behind Christ, to lose ourselves in Him, and casting aside our own impure works, to rest solely and entirely upon His finished work for salvation! —*Good Words*.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRL.

Shall I tell you, children, what one little girl is doing, and how she is learning that it is sweet to deny one's self for the sake of helping others? She is perhaps 6 or 7 years old, and lives in New Hampshire in sight of the White Mountains. Now what do you suppose she has taken for her motto? It is a little verse you all know, perhaps, because it is so beautiful. "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water *only*, in the name of a disciple, *verily* I say unto you, he shall in *no wise* lose his reward." Now I must tell you in very few words, how she intends to put this verse into practice. She is going without butter for a month, and will receive \$1.00 for that. Instead of eating pie, cake, and gingerbread, she is to live on plain food, and have \$1.00 to send to the missionaries in the new settlements out West, who deny themselves all the luxuries of life (except that of doing good) to preach the gospel to those who would otherwise be without it.

Instead of her usual Christmas presents, she had \$1.50 in money to give away, and instead of a new hat she had \$1.25. Besides this, she earns a cent a day helping her mother dusting the room, etc., so that she will have in all about \$5.00—\$1.00 to buy a medal and so help build

the Congregational House in Boston, \$1.00 for the Home Missionaries, \$1.00 for the Freedmen to help them a little to the knowledge they are so eager for, and need so much, \$1.00 for the heathen in China and India, &c., and \$1.00 for the families of ministers, who, by the death of the husband and father, are left poor and in want of the necessities of life.

This is but a little for each object, to be sure, but if each one will do *just a little*, "a cup of cold water only," "for Christ's sake," it will amount to a great deal. This same little girl is already learning how *sure* God's promise to reward is, for she is so happy and light-hearted, that she can hardly stand still two minutes at a time, but hops and skips and bounds like a piece of india rubber, and this will be to her truly a "Memorial Year," that is a year long to be remembered. A. M.—*Congregationalist*.

A FAITHFUL SHEPHERD BOY.

GERHARDT was a German shepherd boy, and a noble fellow he was, too, although he was very, very poor.

One day while he was watching his flock, which was feeding in a valley on the borders of a forest, a hunter came out of the woods and asked:

"How far is it to the nearest village?"

"Six miles, sir," replied the boy, "but the road is only a sheep track, and very easily missed."

The hunter glanced at the crooked track and said;

"My lad, I am hungry, tired, and thirsty. I have lost my companions and missed my way. Leave your sheep, and show me the road. I will pay you well."

"I cannot leave my sheep, sir," rejoined Gerhardt. "They would stray into the forest, and be eaten by wolves, or stolen by robbers."

"Well, what of that?" queried the hunter. "They are not your sheep. The loss of one or more wouldn't be much to your master, and I'll give you more money than you have earned in a whole year."

"I cannot go, sir," rejoined Gerhardt, very firmly. "My master pays me for

my time, and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell my time, which does not belong to me, and the sheep should get lost, it would be the same as if I stole them."

"Well," said the hunter, "will you trust your sheep with me, while you go to the village and get some food and drink, and a guide? I will take good care of them for you."

The boy shook his head. "The sheep," said he, "do not know your voice—and—" Gerhardt stopped speaking.

"And what? Can't you trust me? Do I look like a dishonest man?" asked the hunter angrily.

"Sir," said the boy, "you tried to make me false to my trust, and wanted me to break my word to my master. How do I know you would keep your word to me?"

The hunter laughed, for he felt that the boy had fairly cornered him. He said, "I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road, and I will try to make it out myself."

Gerhardt now offered the humble contents of his scribe to the hungry man, who, coarse as it was, ate it gladly. Presently his attendants came up, and then Gerhardt, to his surprise, found that the hunter was the Grand Duke, who owned all the country around. The Duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he sent for him shortly after, and had him educated. In after years Gerhardt became a very rich and powerful man, but he remained honest and true to his dying day.

Honesty, truth and fidelity are precious jewels. May you, my readers, wear them as Gerhardt did. Then a greater than a duke will befriend you, for the Great King will adopt you as his children, and you will become princes and princesses royal in the kingdom of God. —*Young Pilgrim*.

The time is short!

If thou wouldst work for God it must be now—

If thou wouldst win the garland for thy brow—

Redeem the time.

RECEIPTS

FOR DECEMBER, 1870.

MAINE, \$192.17.

Andover. Cong. Sab. Sch.	10 00
Bangor. Hammond St. Sab. Sch. to const. Mrs. LUCY M. NOBLE, L. M.	30 00
Bath. Winter St. Cong. Ch.	34 25
Bethel. Miss R. B. W.	1 00
Brewer. First Cong. Ch. (\$20. of which from Dea. John Holyoke,) \$30.05. to const. Mrs. HARRIET W. HOLYOKE, L. M., First Cong. Sab. Sch. \$9.42.	39 47
Eastport. Central Cong. S. S. \$5., G. A. P. 50c.	5 50
Gorham. Cong. Ch.	29 75
Hallowell. Mrs. Eliza Gilmore.	9 00
Holden. Cong. Ch.	3 60
Monson. Rev. R. W. Emerson	21 00
North Dixmont. O. C. H. and S. L. 50c. ea.	1 00
Portland. "A Lady of Bethel Ch."	6 00
Skowhegan. Mrs. E. B.	1 00
South Windsor. F. M. W.	60

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$299.13.

Exeter. I. B.	10 00
Fisherville. Cong. Ch.	78 25
Fitzwilliam. Cong. Ch.	70 55
Hooksett. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Keene. Cong. Ch. \$16.08. Mrs. Samuel Towne \$5., Dea. E. Rand \$2.	23 08
Manchester. C. B. Southworth to const. MISS SUSAN A. FAIRFIELD, L. M.	50 00
Milton. Cong. Ch.	7 00
New Boston. Mrs. S. M.	25
North Conway. Rev. R. K.	1 00
Orford. Stedman Willard.	5 00
Peterborough. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. Mrs. JOHN J. BARKER, L. M.	7 00
Stratham. Cong. Ch. to const. Mrs. MARY W. THOMPSON, L. M.	39 00
Temple. Mrs. R. Parkinson \$3. and b. of C.	3 00

VERMONT, \$1,140.50.

Bennington. Cong. Ch. to const. DEA. WM. S. SOUTHWORTH, L. M.	37 07
Brattleborough. Cong. Ch.	164 38
Chelsea. Dea. S. Douglass.	10 00
East Arlington. Rev. Chas. Redfield.	10 00
East Saint Johnsbury. Cong. Ch.	42 00
Franklin. Cong. Ch.	20 00
Hortonville. E. A.	25
Ludlow. L. H. C.	50
Lunenburg. Cong. Ch.	9 10
Manchester. Cong. Ch.	27 15
Montpelier. E. C. Barnes.	2 00
Newbury. Miss F. S. \$1. Mrs. D. J. 50c.	1 50
Northfield. Timothy Reed.	5 00
Pawlet. "A Friend"	5 25
Royalton. A. W. Kenney, for Atlanta U.	20 00
Ryegate. B. of C.	
Saint Johnsbury. E. and T. Fairbanks and Co. \$50., ESTATE of Erastus Fairbanks \$250.	750 00
Sharon. Cong. Ch.	15 00
Stowe. Cong. Ch. (adl.)	6 10
Union Village. John Lord.	5 00
Wardsborough. Lydia S. Kidder.	2 00
Waterbury. Mrs. H. F. Russ.	5 00
West Charlotte. Cong. Ch. (bal.)	3 30

MASSACHUSETTS, \$5,166.79.

Acton. Cong. Ch.	72 50
Amesbury. Mrs. Eunice Griffin \$5., 5 in- dividuals \$1. ea.	10 00
Andover. C. E. Goodell.	25 00
Ashby. Second Cong. Ch. \$16 50., Cong. Sab. Sch. \$10., Mrs. E. S. Hitchcock \$1. and b. of C.	27 50
Athol. Cong. Ch.	166 35

Auburndale. Cong. Ch.	300 00
Belchertown. Cong. Ch.	45 00
Boston. "A Friend," for Home M. \$500., S. D. and H. W. Smith \$200., Berkley St. Cong. Ch. \$106.37., Chas. Nichols \$30. to const. Rev. S. H. HAYES, L. M.	836 37
Boylston Centre. Mrs. S. G. Partridge's S. S. Class (adl.)	1 00
Brookfield. "A Friend"	10 00
Buckland. Dea. B. B. and Mrs. R. G.	1 03
Cambridge. Miss Bancroft 2 b. of C.	
Cambridgeport. Stearns Chapel Ch. \$64. 60., Prospect St. Cong. Ch. (adl.) \$37.	101 60
Chardon City. Rev. J. W. B.	50
Charlton. Cong. Ch.	9 35
Concord. — 2 b. of C.	
Curtisville. Cong. Sab. Sch.	10 00
Danvers. LEGACY of Mrs. Otis Mudge.	25 00
East Attleborough. "A Friend," b. of C.	
East Bridgewater. — 3 b. of C.	
East Hampton. First Cong. Ch. \$24.55., and Sab. Sch. \$19.24.	43 79
East Medway. First Cong. Ch. \$64.65., — b. of C.	64 65
Fair Haven. First Cong. Ch.	51 15
Fitchburg. Mrs. C. E. Caldwell \$4.50., — b. of C.	4 50
Florence. Thomas Pomeroy.	300 00
Foxborough. Miss P. M.	50
Goshen. Cong. Ch.	24 58
Grafton. Cong. Ch.	40 00
Granville. Cong. Ch.	25 00
Great Barrington. L. M. Pixley.	11 00
Groton. Union Cong. Ch.	29 21
Harwich Port. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. HENRY C. FAY, L. M.	51 47
Hatfield. Ladies Sew. Soc. b. of C. Val. \$90.	
Haverhill. Mrs. Mary B. Jones.	10 00
Jamaica Plain. Central Cong. Ch.	147 00
Lakeville. "Friends of Freedmen"	6 00
Lawrence. "A Friend" \$300., "A Friend" \$50., Eliot Cong. Ch. \$45.	395 00
Leominster. — b. of C.	
Lincoln. John W. Farrar \$13., Mrs. Ar- nold \$5., — 4 b. of C.	18 00
Lowell. Appleton St. Ch.	3 00
Manchester. Cong. Ch. \$59., "A Friend" \$2.	61 00
Mansfield. "A Friend" for Home and Foreign M.	20 00
Medfield. Rev. J. M. R. Eaton	5 00
Millbury. Cong. Sab. Sch.	25 00
Monson. A. W. Porter.	400 00
Newbury. Ladies of First Cong. Ch., 2 b. of C. and \$2. for Freight.	2 00
Newburyport. Whitfield Cong. Ch. \$43.67., F. W. Smith \$5., Mrs. H. Cummings \$2.	50 67
New Bedford. First Cong. Ch.	10 00
Newton. — 2 b. of C.	
North Adams. Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$1. and b. of C.	1 00
North Amherst. Cong. Ch. \$60., Cong. Sab. Sch. for a Teacher, \$33.	93 00
North Andover. Evan. Cong. Ch.	26 00
North Becket. Cong. Ch. to const. MARK P. CARTER, L. M.	30 15
North Brookfield. First Cong. Ch. \$15.87., and Sab. Sch. \$15.10. for a Teacher, "A Friend" \$1.	31 97
Norfolk. Mrs. L. M. C.	1 00
Oakdale. 2 b. of C.	
Oxford. "Friends," by Mrs. E. M. Bur- leigh, b. of C.	
Palmer. — b. of C.	
Paxton. Dea. S. D. Harrington \$10., Cong. Ch. \$6.90.	16 90
Phillipston. A. and T. Ward \$6., Wm. A. Eaton \$2., 2 Individuals \$1. ea.	10 00
Pittsfield. M. B.	50
Richmond. Cong. Ch. \$10., J. A. S. \$1.	11 00
Sandwich. E. W. Wells \$5., Mrs. Silas Fish \$2., Mrs. Lydia Fish, half b. of C.	7 00
Shelburn. Cong. Sab. Sch. for a Teacher.	100 00
Sheffield. B. S. M.	25
Shrewsbury. S. S. Class, by Mrs. Knox.	2 00
South Hadley. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	400 00

Springfield. Margaret Bliss \$5., H. M. and R. A. 50c. ea.	6 00	New Fairfield. Mrs. E. G. Penfield.....	10 00
Stoneham. Ladies, b. of C. and \$1.50 for Freight.	1 50	New Haven. "A Friend of the Freedmen" \$1,096.25, Chauncey Goodyear \$5.....	1,101 25
Townsend Centre. Cong. Ch.	31 15	New London. J. H. Wilcox.....	5 00
Uxbridge. First Evan. Ch.	65 00	New Milford. Cong. Sab. Sch. for a Teacher, \$50., Isaac Hine \$15., Ladies Aid Soc. \$5. and b. of Quilts, Val. \$60., Mrs. C. W. Jackson \$2.....	72 00
Webster. Cong. Ch. \$29.23., Mrs. Caroline A. Prentice \$5.	34 23	North Woodstock. J. C.	50
Wellesley. C. B. Dana, bdl. of C.		Norwich. Broadway Sab. Sch. for a Teacher, \$37.50, Henry Bell, Broadway Cong. Ch. for <i>Mendi M.</i> \$10., Mrs. Susan Baum, b. of C. Val. \$70.	47 50
Westborough. Mrs. A. G.	50	New Preston. S. A. Whittlesey.....	2 00
Westhampton. "A Friend" \$2., 2 Individuals \$1. ea.	4 00	Plantville. H. D. Smith \$25., Cong. Sab. Sch. \$25.	50 00
Westminster. Mrs. E. L. Burnham, b. of C. Val. \$32.25.	2 00	Plymouth. Cong. Ch. \$69.78., ESTATE of Nancy Scott \$10.	79 78
Westfield. Mrs. M. E. Alcott.		Sherman. H. G.	50
West Medway. Cong. Ch. \$16., Ladies Char. Soc., b. of C. and \$3. for Freight.	19 00	Somers. Cong. Ch.	28 05
West Newton. Cong. Sab. Sch.	100 00	Southbury. Alice M. Stiles.	25 00
Williamsburgh. Cong. Ch. \$55.70, for a Teacher, and \$64.30 for <i>Pym. Ch. Charleston, S. C.</i>	150 00	South Britain. Asa Hollister.	4 00
Williamstown. First Cong. Ch.	45 25	South Windsor. Susan F. Elmer.	10 00
Winchendon. Ladies Benev. Soc. of North Cong. Ch. \$3. and b. of C.	3 00	Stafford Springs. Cong. Sab. Sch.	30 00
Woburn. First Cong. Sab. Sch.	100 00	Stratford. Cong. Ch.	76 00
Worcester. Union Cong. \$320.94, Plymouth Cong. Ch. \$55 90., J. E. P. 25c., H. C. W. 25c., Ladies Sew. Cir. of Salem St. Cong. Ch. b. of C. Val. \$131.50., Ladies Benev. Soc. Old South Ch. b. of C.	377 34	Suffield. First Cong. Ch. to const. GEO. A. DOUGLASS and I. W. SPELLMAN, L. M.'s.	54 33
— "Anonymous"	57 33	Talcottville. Geo. C. Bissell.	5 00

RHODE ISLAND, \$565.50.

Providence. Pilgrim Cong. Ch. \$50., "Friends," by S. P. Phillips for <i>Normal Pupils</i> \$45.00., Bible Class Benevolent Cong. Ch. for <i>Pym. Ch. Charleston, S. C.</i> \$25., Chas. T. Tuttle \$5., S. P. P. for <i>Indian M.</i> \$1.	115 50	Windsor Locks. C. A. P.	50
Slaterstown. Cong. Ch.	25 00	Woodstock. First Cong. Ch. for a Teacher.	50 03
Pawtucket. Central Falls Cong. Ch. Robert Cushman \$200.75., Rev. J. H. Lyon \$50., Joseph Wood \$50., E. L. Freeman \$30., G. E. Allen \$25., Sarah J. Cushman \$15., J. A. Adams \$10., H. A. Stearns and A. D. Blanding \$5 ea., G. A. Paine and Samuel McCartney \$3. ea., R. B. Gage, K. Robertson, Wm. H. Simmons, A. A. Mann, Geo. Crawford, N. K. Easton, Alfred Knight and Asner Atwood \$2. ea., 10 Individuals \$1. ea., D. A. K. 25c., Albert N. Bullock or 1st Baptist Ch. \$2.	425 00	Wolcottville. First Cong. Ch. for <i>Hampton N. and A. Inst.</i>	53 32
		— "A Friend"	10 00

CONNECTICUT, \$3,031.54.

Bloomfield. "Two Ladies," by Rev. J. B. Cleveland.	2 00	Albany. Colored People, 2 b. of Books....	
Branford. Cong. Ch.	18 00	Albion. First Presb. Ch.	9 00
Bridgeport. Mrs. E. Sterling for Freight.	3 00	Alfred Centre. Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon.	5 00
East Avon. Cong. Ch.	10 00	Angelica. "Transit" Sab. Sch.	3 68
Eastford. Cong. Ch. for <i>Atlanta U.</i>	15 00	Bainbridge. Amanda Benton.	5 00
East Bridgeport. Cong. Ch.	13 15	Ballston Centre. H. A. B.	1 00
East Haduam. First Cong. Ch.	42 50	Brasher Falls. Elijah Wood \$5., Mrs. O. Bell and Miss E. C. Wood \$2. ea., Mrs. P. W. \$1.	10 00
East Hartford. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$100., E. A. Williams \$7., for <i>Chapel P. C. Ch. Charleston, S. C.</i> Edward Hayden \$30.	137 00	Brooklyn. Clinton Ave. Cong. Ch. \$779.34., South Cong. Ch. \$158.85., Bedford Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. \$34.86. for a Teacher, Lewis Tappan for <i>Mendi M.</i> \$47.44.	1,070 49
Greenville. Miss C. G.	1 00	Canastota. R. H. Childs \$4., Mrs. A. W. C. \$1.	5 00
Guilford. Third Cong. Ch.	79 85	Champlain. Lorenzo Kellogg for <i>scholarship Atlanta U.</i>	20 00
Hadlyme. Almon Day \$23., K. E. Hungerford \$10.	33 00	Champion. JOEL A. HUBBARD, bal. to const. himself L. M.	10 00
Hampton. D. Hughes, M. D., \$3.50., G. W. Eastman \$3.	6 50	Chamout. G. H.	1 00
Hartford. Mrs. H. W. Bidwell \$10., Mrs. P. Johnson for <i>Mendi M.</i> \$1 50.	11 50	Coxsackie. Mrs. E. F. Spoor and Miss A. G. Fairchild \$5. ea., — \$5.	15 00
Jewett City. Cong. Ch. \$53.14, bal. to const. Miss MARY E. SOULE and Miss ELIZA T. GREEN, L. M's., H. T. Crosby \$2.	55 14	Crown Point. Jonathan Dike for <i>scholarship in Straight University.</i>	100 00
Lisbon. Cong. Ch.	5 00	Deansville. Henry Goff.	10 00
Litchfield. Cong. Ch. (\$10. of which from Mrs. Beach and \$5. from Rev. H. B. Eliott).	32 09	East Bloomfield. Mrs. Dr. Sears \$5., Miss P. G. \$1. for Freight.	6 00
Lyme. "Friends," for a Teacher.	57 00	Ellenville. Mrs. Mary B. Holt.	5 00
Madison. Cong. Ch.	40 00	Fort Covington. ESTATE of Reuben Martin, by John S. Parker, Ex.	8 00
Middletown. Staddle Hill. Ladies Benev. Soc., b. of C. Val. \$2.50.		Fulton. Mrs. A. B. C. Dada \$30. to const. Miss HARRIET A. DADA, M. D., L. M., Mrs. C. G. Case \$15., Alanson Loomis \$10., E. E. Bristol (Granby Centre) \$10., Ira Bristol, Almon Bristol, J. C. Gillespie, Thomas Cheeseboro, Mrs. G. M. Case and L. E. Loomis \$5. ea., J. G. Reynolds \$3., 12 Individuals \$1. ea.	110 00
Milford. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$3.55., E. B. P. \$1.	4 55	Gainesville. Cong. Ch.	2 00
		Gouverneur. G. S. Miller \$5., Mrs. Lousina Parsons \$2.	7 00

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Granby Centre. J. C. Harrington for Atlanta University.....	25 00
Groton. Cong. Ch. \$10. Rev. A. Pomeroy \$10.....	20 00
Hamilton. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	22 58
Hopkinton. A. Kent.....	5 00
Hudson. A. S. P.....	50
Ithaca. Julia E. Williams.....	5 10
Lebanon. Mrs. C. S. Grosvenor.....	3 19
Lima. Mrs. Grotius Sprague.....	5 00
Lisle. Cong. Sab. Sch. 2 b. of C.....	
Lockport. H. W. Nichols.....	3 00
Locust Valley. Mrs. S. Palmer.....	3 00
Lewville. F. B.....	1 00
Madison. M. R. Burnham.....	25 00
Moir. Ira Spencer.....	5 00
New Concord. Reformed Ch.....	17 50
New Hartford. Rev. Samuel Wells.....	10 00
New York. H. W. Adams \$62.50, "Christian at Work" \$62.50, B. P. Hampson, for Mendi M. \$115, F. P. Schoals \$100, to const. REV. ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, D. D., L. M., Ch. of the Puritans \$25, C. P. Harris \$25, Cash \$25, E. C. Hine and Co., Clock Val. \$10.....	415 00
Oneida. Edward Loomis.....	2 50
Orient. Miss H. M. W.....	50
Owego. L. H. Allen.....	10 00
Palmyra. Mrs. Mary A. Woodward to const. Miss ELIZA GOODALE, L. M.....	30 00
Penn Yan. Chas C. Sheppard \$125, M. Hamlin \$100.....	225 00
Perry Centre. Ladies Benev. Soc.....	12 73
Pine Bush. Elder D. M. S.....	1 00
Randolph. Mrs. Diantha C. Bush.....	100 00
Rochester. Mrs. P. R.....	50
Rome. John B. Jervis.....	20 00
Roslyn. Mrs. M. L. Hollis.....	1 50
Sag Harbor. Chas. N. Brown to const. GILBERT H. COOPER, L. M.....	30 00
Seneca Castle. Dr. Rhoades.....	15 00
Spencerport. Alvin Webster.....	2 00
Springville. B. A. Lowe to const. REV. JOHN A. WELLS, L. M.....	30 00
Utica. Mrs. Sarah L. Kimball to const. C. A. OSBORNE, M. D., L. M.....	30 00
Vermont. Mrs. Mary A. Sears.....	541 33
Verona. Geo. Crandall, Sec.....	5 75
West Camden. Mrs. A. L. C.....	1 00
West Chazy. Daniel Bassett, Jr.....	5 00
— "A Friend".....	25 00

NEW JERSEY, \$192 41.

Branchville. Reformed Ch.....	9 25
Jersey City. First Cong. Ch.....	162 66
Orange. Mrs. M. W.....	50
Raritan. Mrs. M. T. Veghte.....	10 00

PENNSYLVANIA, \$734 75.

Clark. Mrs. E. Dickson \$15, Miss L. Dickson \$10.....	25 00
Conneaut. Cong. Ch. Mrs. Mary Kendall, A. J. Scovel and J. Ballard \$5. ea., Wm. Homer \$2, Others \$4.50.....	21 50
Franklin Co. "Friends".....	15 00
Montrose. B. R.....	1 00
North East. B. T. Spooner.....	5 00
Philadelphia. M. A. L.....	1 00
Pittston. A. S. Howatson.....	10 00
Pittsburgh. ESTATE of Rev. Chas. Avery.....	90 00
Plymouth. Mrs. F. M. Lance.....	5 00
Scranton. Henry J. Phillips for Home and Foreign M.....	40 00
Sharpsburg. Jos. and C. E. Turner \$10. for Freedmen and \$10. for Indian M.....	20 00
Stanton. M. T.....	1 00
Washington. Mrs. Mary H. McFarland.....	500 00
West Chester. S. E.....	25

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Lexington. Normal School.....	65 20
Louisville. Ely Normal School.....	184 65

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NORTH CAROLINA, \$70.31.

Beaufort. Washburn Sem.....	1 30
Dudley. Church of Christ.....	15 00
Enfield. C. M. J.....	1 00
Wilmington. City Sch. Fund \$40., Williston School \$13.....	53 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston. Avery Institute \$234.05, "A Friend," \$3.....	237 05
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GEORGIA, \$5,966.47.

Andersonville. "A Friend" for support of L. A. Parmelee \$105, Sumter School \$23.97.....	133 97
Atlanta. Special appropriation in part \$4,000, Storrs' School \$118.90, Atlanta University \$618.70, reabody Fund \$500., Other Sources \$217.75.....	5,455 35
Augusta. Miss S. A. Hosmer \$3.60, S. B. B. \$1.....	4 60
Macon. Lewis High School.....	87 55
Savannah. Freedmen for Schools \$147.85, Beach Institute \$137 15.....	285 00

TENNESSEE.

Lookout Mountain. Rev. C. C. Carpenter \$30, to const. LARA RICE, L. M., Teachers at Lookout Mt. Inst. \$25.....	55 00
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ALABAMA, \$596.00.

Montgomery. City Sch. Fund \$55, Other Sources \$1.50.....	56 50
Selma. City School Fund.....	485 00
Talladega. Talladega College \$48, Cash by Miss Beebee \$6.50.....	54 50

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Gainesville. Sab. Sch. and Bible Class....	2 75
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Kidder. First Cong. Ch.....	35 00
Macoa. Cong. Ch. \$10, "Colored Friends" \$2.10.....	12 10

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Bethel. S. M. C.....	1 00
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Cuyahoga Falls. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	1 00
Dover. Cong. Ch.....	9 79
East Cleveland. Ladies of Cong. Ch. b. of C. Val. \$56.61.....	25 00
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Farmington. Horace Walcott \$5, C. Walcott, Isaac Lee and B. Low \$2. ea., 5 Individuals \$1. ea., Others \$1.90.....	17 90
Geneva. Miss M. A. A.....	1 00
Green. Wm. Harrington \$45, Mrs. H. B. Harrington \$15, Coll. Disciple Ch. \$11.10, R. R. Bascom \$5, O. C. \$1.....	77 10
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Hudson. Coll. Thanksgiving Day \$6, Dea. D. Trowbridge \$2.....	8 00
Huntsburg. Cong. Ch.....	59 55
Kent. First Cong. Ch.....	34 51
Kiasman. Cong. Ch. \$31, David Smilie \$5.....	36 00
Mallet Creek. Cong. Ch.....	49 75
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Oberlin. Rev. C. G. Finney \$50, "A" for Freedmen \$15, Unity Ch. \$6.22, Alice W. Allen \$3.50, for Freight.....	74 72
Ravenna. H. C. Frazier.....	2 00
Richfield. Robert Gargett and Uri Oviatt \$10. ea., Dea. T. E. Ellsworth \$5, C. & C. Payne \$3, Mrs. S. Townsend \$2.....	30 00
Rootstown. First Cong. Ch.....	16 80

Rutland. Mrs. L. Richardson.....	1 25	Ovid. Mrs. Fanny S. Fish.....	5 00
Sandusky. First Cong. Ch.....	14 00	Richland. "Friends".....	2 50
Savannah. A. F. Shaw \$5., L. C. B. \$1....	6 00	Romeo. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	23 70
Saybrook. Wm. C. Sexton.....	2 00	Saint John. Rev. Saml. Sessions.....	5 00
South Salem. Mrs. C. A.....	25	Three Oaks. Cong. Ch. (in part.).....	17 25
Springfield. First O. C. Ch.....	28 54	WISCONSIN, \$673.83. 13 5 80	
Sullivan. D. S. P.....	20	Beloit. "A Friend".....	5 00
Washington. H. B. M.....	1 00	Berlin. Union Ch.....	7 80
Wauseon. E. L. O.....	50	Ironton. Rev. H. H. H.....	1 00
Wayne. L. D. Badger, David Parker and Saml. Beatty \$5. ea.....	15 00	Milwaukee. Spring St. Cong. Ch.....	60 00
West Farmington. Cong. Ch. \$42.95, Dea. A. A. Goff \$30., Mrs. Polly Wolcott \$20., 3 Individuals \$1. ea.....	95 95	Ripon. C. Taylor.....	2 00
West Union. J. H.....	1 00	Waupun. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	10 00
		West Rosendale. Independent Ch.....	85 00
		Whitewater. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	15 00
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La Porte. Wm. N.....	50	IOWA, \$155.49.	
Union City. Clara R., Commons.....	15 00	Agency. Cong., Free Will Bapt. and M. E. Ch's.....	22 00
ILLINOIS, \$673.83.			
Chicago. N. E. Cong. Ch. \$87.77., Mrs. L. K. Moody \$25., Rev. L. H. Foster and Wife \$5., ack. in Nov. should read Rev. L. Foster and Wife.....	112 77	Brighton. Cong. and Free Will Bapt. Ch's. (in part.).....	8 90
Crete. Cong. Ch.....	31 55	Clay. Cong. Ch. \$11.05., S. S. C. \$3.24....	14 29
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Galva. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	14 25	Eddyville. "H. N. C.".....	2 00
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Ladies Missionary Circle \$3.10.....	61 60	Ottumwa. Cong. and Other Friends.....	32 50
Granville. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	55 00	Springdale. Friends Society.....	1 75
Kewanee. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	20 00	Washington. Cong. and Other Friends.....	13 50
La Harpe. Mrs. E. J. N.....	1 00	West Branch. Friends Society.....	2 45
Milbura. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	14 26	"Signature".....	5 00
Morrison. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	5 00	MINNESOTA, \$183.93.	
Nebraska. Cong. Ch. (in part.).....	3 20	Anoka. Cong. Ch. and Others (ad'l.).....	11 25
New Milford. Cong. Ch.....	34 40	Beaver. Cong. Ch.....	3 25
Nora. Mrs. A. M. Dixon and Mrs. G. W. W. Warner for Atlanta University.....	10 00	Owatonna. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	13 48
Oglesby. Joseph Jones, Jr.....	50 00	Mantorville. Cong. Ch. \$12., and Sab. Sch. \$13.10.....	25 10
Oneida. J. C. Burt.....	5 00	Plainview. "Rev. H. W." \$23.50., Cong.	
Paxton. W. H. H.....	5 00	Ch. \$9 45.....	31 95
Payson. Cong. Ch. \$15., (ad'l) F. A. S. \$1.....	16 00	Saint Anthony. Freedmen's Aid Soc.....	94 15
Peoria. Cong. Ch.....	6 20	Smithfield. Cong. Ch.....	4 80
Pittsfield. Rev. Wm. Carter for Straight University.....	25 00	KANSAS, \$22.45.	
Plymouth. C. Hall \$19., Mrs. A. H. \$1., L. A. Cook \$10.....	30 00	Augusta. "Friends".....	10 00
Port Byron. Cong. Ch.....	3 00	Burlingame. S. R. L.....	1 00
Polo. Ind. Presb. Ch. (ad'l.) \$18.50., Miss M. C. Waterbury \$5.....	23 00	Burlington. J. M.....	1 00
Rockford. Mrs. E. R. E.....	1 00	Manhattan. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	10 45
Sadowa. United Presb. Ch.....	9 50	NEBRASKA.	
Six Mile Prairie. United Presb. Ch.....	15 75	Logan. C. W. S.....	50
Sparta. United Presb. Ch. \$6., Mrs. Eliza Simpson \$2., Scholar U. S. S. 25c.....	8 25	COLORADO.	
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Tonica. Cong. Ch. and Others.....	37 00	CALIFORNIA.	
Weathersfield. Cong. Ch.....	7 65	San Francisco. Miss Rosetta Mitchell....	7 00
Winnebago. Cong. Ch.....	15 00	OREGON.	
Wyonet. Cong. Ch.....	2 00	Hood River. E. S. Joslyn by S. D. & H. W. Smith.....	28 87
MICHIGAN, \$246.20.			
Battle Creek. T. C. Clark for Hampton Institute.....	10 00	W. McG.....	1 00
Benton Harbor. Dr's Bell and Wyman....	5 00	L. Knowlton.....	2 00
Clio. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	12 00	By O. Moss.....	14 50
Geneseo. Cong. Ch.....	8 50	DOMINION OF CANADA, \$52.85.	
Greenville. Stephen S. Sheldon.....	35 00	Caledonia. Rev. A. C. Buck.....	2 00
Grass Lake. Jos. Swift \$15., Cong. Ch. \$13.....	28 00	Montreal. John Dougall \$10., D. Butters \$5., Dr. Wilkes and Robert Dunn \$4. ea., James Lin on \$3., James Williamson, I. C. Barton and Robert Mills \$2.50. ea., F. Scholes \$2., 6 Individuals \$1. ea., Pre mium on gold \$4 25.....	45 85
Grand Rapids. Abijah Wood \$26.25., S. S. Bailey, James Nelson, James Gallup and Geo. Gray \$5. ea., Avery and White \$5., Others \$14.....	65 25	Province of Quebec. A. S. Q.....	5 00
Hillsdale. "A Friend".....	5 00	Total, \$24,890.40	
Lansing. T. C. Abbot.....	2 00	W. E. WHITING,	
Memphis. Cong. Ch. \$5., W. P. R. 50c....	5 50	Asst. Treas.	
Milford. First Presb. and Cong Ch. Sab. Sch.....	5 00		
Northport. Rev. E. E. K.....	50		
Oakfield. Bapt. Ch's.....	11 00		